families are leaving the city as rapidly as pos-REPORT THAT NATIVE CITY OF TIEN-TSIN

DESTROYED Some further unofficial details of the capture of Tien-Tsin on July 14 are to the effect that the American casualties were 32 killed and 38 wounded. The native city was completely destroyed by the allies. The loot they secured was worth 1,500,000 taels. The fighting was ex-

tremely severe. The Chinese showed unexpected combative qualities and stood the hail of the machine guns and lyddite shells with the greatest bravery. Once they charged the Sikhs with the bayonet, but were repulsed. Corpses lying breast high were found in the city. It is feared that the decomposing bodies will! cause a pestilence

According to a report from Tokio eighty guns. of which sixteen are of the most modern type, were captured in the barracks which the Japanese and Russians seized after the fall of the

THE DANGER IN THE SOUTH.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, dating his despatch July 17, says that unless the arrival of reenforcements enables the allied commanders in the north to actively assume the offensive it is doubtful whether the southern Viceroys, in view of the increasing opposition of the provincial officials, will be able to maintain their declared policy. Signs are not lacking in the attitude of Viceroy Liu Kun Yi himself that this policy is liable to modification.

It is inevitable that the Mandarins as a body should sympathize with Prince Tuan's movement. They are only deterred from immediate activity by fear. On Wednesday Liu Kun Yi, in compliance with the Consuls' request, renewed his prohibition of further military activity at the Woosung forts.

OUR VIEW OF RUSSIA'S NOTICE.

Not a Declaration of War Against China, but

Against Armed Chinese Rebels in Amur. WASHINGTON, July 19 .- In the opinion of those best qualified to judge the declaration of the Russian Government that certain portions of the Amur territory are in a state of war does not materially affect the general Chinese question. Officials here hold that it does not constitute a declaration of war against China, but merely that Russia is at war with the armed forces of Chinese that have invaded her territory. There is every reason to believe that Russia is in thorough accord with the other Powers that the European nations, Japan and the United States are not at war with the Chinese Government. The Chinese troops which have invaded Russian territory are regarded as in revolt against the recognized authorities at Pekin. The feeling here is that Russia has no purpose of declaring war against the Chinese Government and will do nothing to embarrass the general situation or to bring about inharmonious relations between the Powers.

It may be to the advantage of Russia to de clure part of the Amur country in a state of war, and it is felt here that her declaration was made for that reason. The officials here appear to be confident that the cooperation of the Russians with the other Powers in that part of China between Taku and Pekin will not be affected by her attitude with regard to the Siberian districts invaded by Chinese troops, and that she will continue to act in harmony with other nations in their desire to use their armed forces in China solely for the purpose of restoring order and protecting foreign life and prop-

Mr. De Wollant, Charge d'Affaires of Russia, was an early visitor at the State Department to-day. He said that he had heard nothing to confirm the report that Russia had declared

The reported declaration of war by Russia on the policy of the Powers. While the report was not credited the Cabinet deemed it worth while to arrive at an understanding as to what condition would be produced by such a declaration. A suggestion was made that i Russia and China were officially at war it would be necessary for the United States and the other Powers to withdraw their forces uness they, too, deemed it wise to recognize that a state of war exists between themselves and the Chinese Imperial Government. The Cabinet, however, were not disposed to accept that view. A Cabinet member said after the meeting to-day, in response to a question as to what effect a declaration of war by Russia would have upon the action of the United States in maintaining troops in China:

"The United States has not declared was against China and could not affiliate with a Power or aid any Power which had declared ernment should not maintain troops in China after war had been declared by some other Power. This Government is going to paddle its own cance in the far East. We have not been dvised that Russia has changed her attitude which has been recognized from the first as the same which all of the allied Powers, so-called leclared would be their policy in the far East.

MARINE CORPS LOSS AT TIEN-TSIN

Capt. Davis and Three Enlisted Men Killed -Four Officers and Eighteen Men Wounded. WASHINGTON, July 19 .- The following casualty list received at the Navy Department has been made public:

"TARU, July 18.-Official casualty repor from marine regiment: "Killed-Capt. Austin R. Davis, Sergt, C. J

Kellock, Corporal Thomas Kelly and Privates J. E. McConkey and I. W. Partridge. "Seriously Wounded-First Lieut. Henry Leonard, Corporal J. A. McDonald and Privates

P. J. Keller, C. D. Miller, C. J. Matthews, John Lakes and J. Vanhorn. Wounded-Capt. Charles G. Long. Capt.

William B. Lemly, First Lieut. Smedley D. Butler, First Sergt, James Murphy, Sergt, F. T. Winters, Corporal Joseph W. Hunt and Privates W. S. Chapman, James Cooney, Robert Desmond, F. G. Egelser, Lavrin Larsson, M. E. McIver, J. C. Megonegal, A. B. Penny and H.

NEW GERMAN MINISTER STARTS. Dr. Von Schwarzenstein Will Go to China on a German Warship.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, July 19 .- Dr. Mumm von Schwarzen-

stein, who was recently appointed Minister to China to succeed Baron von Kettler, the murdered envoy, had an audience at noon today with Count von Bulow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Heleft to-night for Genoa. where he will embark on the German warship Preussen on July 24, and will sail for Shanghat. Gen, von der Goltz and Dr. von Bohlen und Halbach, who has been Second Secretary of the German Legation at Washington, will accompany the new Minister.

RUSSIA AND PRINCE TUAN. Shanghal Correspondent Asserts That They Are

in Secret Negotiation. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 19.—The Shanghai correspon dent of the Globe, who is apparently inclined to sensationalism, telegraphs a story to his paper that Russia has been secretly negotiating with Prince Tuan, the leader of the anti-foreign lement, with the connivance of I i Hung Chang. Viceroy Lui Kun Yih of Nankin received the details of the scheme from Prince Tuan, but failed to apprise the Powers of what was going on.

the Yang-tse provinces favor a secret alliance Russia, but Viceroy Chang Chi Tung will not agree to any such proposition

RUSSIAN ARMY REORGANIZATION. Concentration of Forces to the Northwest of

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 19.-The Russian Minister of War at St. Petersburg has issued several orders for the reorganization of the army. The apparent effect of the carrying out of these orders, despite the trouble with China, will be the concentration of forces to the northwest of India

RIOTING AT POYANG LAKE. Spread of the Chinese Troubles to the South-

Special Cab'e Despatch to THE SUN

LONDON, July 19.- A despatch to a news agency from Shanghai says the foreign women and children have been requested to leave the river ports. Rioting has occurred at Poyang Lake near Kin Kiang. Several missionarie have been killed and the chapels burned.

Povang Lake is an arm of the Yang-tse-Klang in Klangsi Province. It is about 500 miles from Shanghai.

WHEELER WANTS TO GO TO CHINA. Gens. Wilson and Ludlow Also Apply and May Have Their Wishes Gratified.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler nas made application for service in China. Gen. Wheeler is at present in command of the Department of the Lakes, with headquarters Chicago. He will retire on account of age on Sept. 1, and for that reason it will be impossible to send him to China. The President has no authority for appointing retired officers for active duty. Gen. Wheeler has already served as a general officer in three wars-the Civil War, the Spanish war and the war in the Philippines. His military record in this particular is unique in the history of the United

In addition to Gen. Chaffee, who was to-day nade a Major-General, three other general officers will probably be assigned to duty in China as brigade commanders. There will be three brigades, one cavalry and two infantry, and a battery of artillery. There are many applications for these assignments, in addition to the one received from Gen. Wheeler. Brig.-Gen. Wilson, who is now in command of one of the departments in Cuba, and Gen. Ludlow are among the candidates. It is not improbable that both of these officers will have their wishes gratified. Gen. Wilson is particularly qualified for the service, having spent considerable time in China and some years ago made a survey of the country from Taku to Pekin. He has also written a book on China-Gen. Ludlow desired to go to China at the time Gen. Chaffee was selected. He is now anxious to go to China as a brigade commander under

that officer. Col. Sumner of the Sixth calvary, who has been ordered to proceed from London, where he has been stationed as the military attaché, to join his regiment in China, may receive one of the brigade commands. There are three vacancies in the grade of Brigadier General Volunteers at the disposal of the President, and it is thought likely that Col. Sumner may be appointed to one of these. He has a brilliant military record.

TROOPS WILL START AUG. 1. Two Transports Will Be Ready to Leave San

Francisco for China at the Time SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.-The first of the housands of troops to start from San Francisco will sail for China, it is expected, on the transport Hancock and Meade on Aug. 1. The Hancock will take 500 marines, a battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry, Company E, Corps of Engineers, and the remaining battalion of the Third Cavalry. The engineers, who are to come from West Point, and others who are ow in the Department of the East, will start on July 25 to be here in time for the transport.

Troops A, C and K of the First Cavalry, now n the Department of Missouri, Troops B and L, in the Department of Colorado, and Headquarters Band and Troops D, F and M, First Cavalry, from the Department of Dakota, against China was discussed by the Cabinet to- | will sail from Seattle during the first week in August. The Headquarters Band and the First and Second squadrons of the Ninth Cavalry, now in the Department of Colorado, will sail from San Francisco about the same time. Battery E, Third Artillery, Capt. Sedgwick,

Pratt commanding, moved from Fort Mason to Fort Winfield Scott to-day to take the place of Battery A. Lieut. G. H. McMinnus, which has gone into camp at Model Camp, near Presidio Gate, preparatory to starting for China.

Ten thousand men could easily be put in the camp at the Presidio with only three days' advance notice. The post quartermaster carries a stock of clothing to outfit from 2,500 to 1,000 men, and in twenty-four hours 10,000 men could be supplied with clothing. Before the Spanish war it would have taken weeks at least to establish such a condition of preparedess for any emergency. Now everything is in such perfect working order that the pass. ing through of an army for China is not considered a matter of difficulty.

There are now 444 recruits at the Presidio who are being held in readiness for assignment to the regiments to arrive here shortly. Surgeon General Sternberg after passing a few days here left this morning for his home in

RUSSIA MUST BEAR THE BRUNT. So Says Capt. Behr of the Cruiser Variag, Now Being Finished at Crampe'.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19 .- Capt. Vladimer Behr, commander of the Russian cruiser Variag, recently built at Cramps', is pessimistic so far as his own country is concerned in relation to the Boxer troubles in China. In an interview to-day he said:

"Russia will have to bear the brunt of the whole affair, for she has is iborder line on the Siberian frontier extending a thousand or more miles in length. This is Russia's vulnerable point, and this is where China will strike in the event of war. Several attacks have already been made by the Chinese in Manchuria, and others may be looked for at any moment.

"I am very sorry to see that we have been drawn into the trouble. There is, of course, no doubt that Russia has more at stake than any other nation, and there was less reason for us to mix in any affair in China. We have no missionaries in China to avenge, but, on the other hand, we have an extensive frontier that must be defended, and there is little doubt that, if hostilities begin, it will be there. We frequently have trouble with Chinese robbers on the porder, and in case of war we will have it there again. There is no special menace to the United States nor the other Powers, but we

will bear the brunt of whatever trouble may will bear the brunt of whatever trouble may come.

"It is not a difficult matter for England and the other Powers to land a few thousand troops to take Pekin or one of the other Chinese cities and hold it for indemnity, and the trouble for them will stop there, but for us it is far different. China will attack Russit's weak place, her frontier. I feel sure that the United States will not go to war with China. Your politicians don't want a Chinese war just at this time. You will probably be content to take one of the Chinese cities and hold it for indemnity."

Capt. Behr says that whether there is war between Russia and China or not, it cannot, affect

Capt. Behr says that whether there is war between Russia and China or not, it cannot affect the cruiser Variaz, and that she can sail from the United States. There is no agreement, he states, that would compel Russian ships in such an event to leave American ports on twenty-four hours notice. If war were to be declared between two of the European Powers it would be different, but as it is the Variag can sail for Kronstadt, as planned, a month hence, even in the event of war.

Salvation Army to Move on Pekin CRICAGO, July 19 .- In the event of the Powers sending an army of invasion to China to seize Pekin and exacting satisfaction for the reputed slaughter of diplomats, the Salvation Army will follow close with a picked division. Commander Pekin and exacting satisfaction for the slaughter of diplomats, the Salvation Army will follow close with a picked division. Commander Booth Tucker innounced yesterday that the first concerted move on the part of the allies toward Pekin would be the signal for the orCABINET CONSIDERS CHINA.

PROVISION MADE FOR DEALING WITH THE SITUATION.

The Policy of the Government Unchanged Extra Efforts to Be Made to Hurry Troop to China-Secretary Root Hopes to Have Them All Landed by Oct. 1-The President Starts for His Home in Canton, Ohio

WASHINGTON, July 19.-President McKinley eft here for Canton to-night at 7:45 o'clock over the Pennsylvania lines and will arrive at his home at about 10 o'clock to-morrow morn ing. He was accompanied by Private Secre tary Cortelyou, Col. Webb Hayes and h nephew, William Barbour. Secretary Root, Postmaster-General Smith and Adjutant-Gen eral Corbin saw the President off. Before starting the President had the satisfaction of knowing that all possible provision has been made for dealing with the present Chinese situation. Early in the day there was a Cabinet session, followed by an informal luncheon, a tended by all the members and also by Gen. Leonard Wood. No important information bearing on the Chinese question, official otherwise that has not already been made public, was laid before the meeting. The subjects formally discussed were:

First-The preparations being made by the War Department for hurrying troops to China. Second-The situation in Cuba, with especia reference to withdrawing troops from there for China service and of the preliminary step looking to the holding of a constitutional con vention and the ultimate establishment of constitutional government by the Cuban per

Third-The appointment of W. W. Rockhill, chief of the Bureau of American Republics to be special diplomatic agent of the Govern ment in China.

Fourth-The appointment of Gen. Chaffee be a Major-General and the instructions to be given him as commander of the troops in the China service

The fact that the Cabinet meeting continued so long beyond the usual time gave rise to all sorts of more or less wild reports as to what was done and said, one announcement being that it was decided to withdraw all troops from Cuba and at the end of eight months to leave the Cuban people free to set up a government of their own without any military assistance from the United States. No such determina tion as this was reached, nor was there any formal discussion as to the definite time when, if ever, all military support should be with drawn from Cuba.

Gen. Wood explained to the Cabinet member at length the conditions, civil, military, commercial, social and industrial, in Cuba, and gave information as to the preparations that are being made for the holding of a constiutional convention and the establishment of free government. He did not express an opinion as to when all military assistance should be withdrawn, nor was the question asked of The Administration has not yet reached the point of formally considering this matter and it is very well known that the Senatoria committee who visited Cuba last Spring are unanimously of the opinion that when the time comes for removing entirely the military forces of the Government from Cuba the time will have arrived for the annexation of the island to the United States.

Secretary Root took up a large share of the time during the Cabinet meeting in explaining in detail the arrangements that have been made or sending troops to China, and in the course of his statement be expressed the hope that a will have landed in China by the 1st of October There was some informal talk about the effect of the alleged declaration of war by Russia against China, but no member of the Cabine attempted to conceal his d shellef of the state ment that war has actually been declared or that Russia ha: decided to declare it. It seems to be the opinion of the Cabinet members that if war should be declared it would not neces sarily cause the Powers to withdraw their troops and leave Russia alone to fight th Chinese, although it might embarrass ther

slightly under the circumstances. There was no discussion at the Cabinet meet ing of the cable reports from Rome to the effect that the French Government had proposed an international agreement between the Powers on the Chinese question and that Presinations in this agreement. The reports were not discussed because they are not believed to be true. The Administration officials are naturally indisposed to furnish direct information as to what negotiations are taking place between the Powers with re gard to the settlement of the Chinese question. but those who have knowledge of what is going on do not hesitate to say that the despatches shove referred to have their origin in ignorance of what is really being said and done. There is no misunderstanding as to the attitude and policy of the United States, for that was fully set forth in the State Department's note of July 3, published in the newspaper press of July 11, and the responses that have come to the State Department show that practical harmony exists among all the nations concerned. The various proposals of the Powers to one another concerning their joint action in China are being discussed, but according to the highest possible authority no information has been received here to justify the statement that France is endeavoring to have an agreement entered into at this time for a settlement of the Chinese question while the Powers are ignorant as to whether they are to be involved in a war with the Chinese Government or not. The United States Government would hardly be justified in hesitating to give its views in re gard to any proposals in view of the fact that they were so clearly set forth in Secretary

said: "In this critical posture of affairs in China it s deemed appropriate to define the attidude of the United States, as far as present circumstances permit this to be done. We adhere to the policy initiated by us in 1857, of peace with the Chinese nation, of furtherance of lawful commerce and of protection of lives and property of our citizens by all means guarantee under extra-territorial treaty rights and by the law of nations. If wrong be done to any of our citizens we propose to hold the responsible authorities to the utmost accountability.

"We regard the condition at Pekin as one of virtual anarchy, whereby power and responsi bility are practically devolved upon the local provincial authorities. So long as they are not in overt collusion with the rebellion and use their power to protect foreign life and property, we regard them as representing the Chinese people with whom we seek to remain in peace and

"The purpose of the President is. it has been heretofore, to act concurrently with the other Powers first, in opening up communications with Pekin and rescuing America. officials, missionaries and other Americans who are in danger; secondly, in affording all possi ble protection everywhere in China to American life and property; thirdly, in guarding and protecting all legitimate American interests; the disorders to the other provinces of the Empire and a recurrence of such disasters.

"It is, of course, too early to forecast the means of attaining this last result, but the policy of the Government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace in China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly Powers by treaty and in law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire."

Judge Cooney's Opponent for Congress in

SEDALIA, Mo., July 19 - The Seventh District Republican Congress Committee met in this Republican Congress Committee met in this city to-day to name a canditate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Leslie Or ar. Henry H. Parsons of Marsnall, Saline county, was chosen to make the race for Congress against Judge Cooney, the Democratic nominee. Mr. Parsons is a young man of more than average ability and he will make an aggressive campaign. Harry H. Parsons was born at Sweet Springs in 1872, and graduated from the law department of Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1893. THEIR FLIGHT FROM PEKIN.

Miss Croucher, a Missionary, Writes of a Try-ing Time-Plan to Get Out of Tien-Tsin. Boston, July 19 .- A relative of Miss Miranda roucher, one of the missionaries at Tien-Tsin. has received a letter from her telling of the escape of the missionaries on the last train that left Pekin. The letter is dated at Tien-

Tsin, June 7. It says: "Of course your hearts have all been stirred by the reports which the papers have given in the last three days. When I was in Pekin at that time I never expected to be alive to write another letter to any one, but God ha spared us thus far, but for how much onger I do not know. We had four days of busy conference work, full of every kind o rumor and truth. The Christians from every mission were flocking in in great numbers with dreadful tales of murder of men, women and children. There were large numbers of refigees in the A. B. C. F. M. compound. The tales were terrible; but I could not tell you half. There we were, all filled with horro by the news that two men, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Norman of the English mission, were assaulted by the Boxers. The authorities would not protect them. They were turned out by the Yamen, and were in flight to a temple. Robnson was cut down, while Norman was taken

for ransom. He has since been killed. "A party of thirty Belgian engineers and amilies on the new railroad below Pao-tingfu left there with an escort of soldiers, who deserted them and they literally fought their way through to Tien-Tsin. Three died on way through to Tien-Tsin. Three died on the way, or rather were killed. A party of Cossacks went out to avenge them and the leader was disemboweied. The American Pre-sbyterians and A. B. C. M. ladies and one man are shut up in Pao-ting-fu. We have not heard from them for forty-eight hours and fear the worst. If Chinese soidiers do not protect them there is no hope for any of us. There is no trust to be put in any of the soldiers; they say if the Boxers don't kill us they will.

"On Monday last a party of us, three ladies

There is no frust to be put in any of the soldiers; they say if the Boxers don't kill us they will.

"On Monday last a party of us, three ladies and six men, left Pekin for Tien-Tsin. We arrived at the station only to hear that the bridge was down thirty miles away and that one engine had gone out with an inspector to look at things. We wired him and he sent the engine back. A train was made up, and we went on, not knowing whether we could get through or not. We found out afterward that no engineer would take us, but that we went through without authority with only a fireman. Our men were heavily loaded with three Mausers, pistols and other firearms, and as we approached the disturbed place they hung out of the windows with arms cocked and ready for use, while we ladies kept still and out of sight. They did this as we passed three stations. The stations had been burned and an attempt made to burn the bridge.

"We got into Tien-Tsin alive but found every one scared to death about us, with wires going back and forth. Since then two more stations have been burned by Boxers and no more trains have gone through to Pekin. The rest of our party are now cut off there. The girls' school, with 126 girls in it, cannot be clossed. Dr. Terry is there, too. Mr. King and Dr. George Lowry, whose families are in Tien-Tsin, are also cut off from here. Dr. Horkins and Mr. Hayner have gone up to get them all away.

"Our preparations for flight are all made. At a bugle blast we are to cross the street to another compound and thence through private gates and grounds to Victoria road and Gordon Hall. I sleep in my clothes every night and until last night did not sleep at all. If the Chinese soldiers go against us, we are done for, and they do hate us all. It isn't an anti-mis-

and until last night did not sleep at all. If the Chinese soldiers go against us, we are done for, and they do hate us all. It isn't an anti-missionary movement, it is anti-foreign. English, French, Belgian and Russian have all been killed. One hears a dreadful rumor one moment and then it is contradicted, till we don't know what to look for from one moment to another. The foreigners are aching for a fight, for if there is one things will be smoothed over till all the troops are sent away and then there will be another reign of terror."

AMBASSADOR TOWER'S OPINION.

Places Much Reliance on Li Hung Chang -Russia and This Country on Good Terms.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 19 .-- Charlemagne lower, the American Ambassador to Russia was summoned from here to Washington today. He came here a day or two ago with the expectation of spending a week or more. He left on the 9 o'clock train.

"Unless ordered to my post," he said, "I shall remain in the United States several weeks If there is any impression that the Chinese crisis has affected the good understanding be ween the United States and Russia they should be dispelled. The bond of friendship which has so long united the two countries stronger to-day than it ever was. The Russian Government thoroughly understands the position of the United States in regard to its attitude on the Chinese complications, which have assumed such a threatening aspect. We have no desire other than to protect citizens and to secure our commercial rights in the Celestial Empire. Russia and all of Europe respect our declarations, and accept our word with entire confidence. Russia will cooperate with the United States in restoring order in the disturbed Flowery Kingdom, and will remain our friend throughout the trouble. The prestige of the United States as a great power throughout the world was never more generally re-

of the United States as a great power throughout the world was never more generally recognized or respected."

"Will the invasion of Russian territory make any change in the conditions in the East? Will Russia break away from the Powers and act independently, as has been reported as possible from London?"

"The invasion of Russian territory as yet is unconfirmed news, and it would be inadvisable to talk upon that subject at present. I believe I am free to say that even this great complication would not disturb the exceedingly cordial relations between Russia and the United States."

plication would not disturb the exceedingly cordial relations between Russia and the United States."

To a question as to his opinion on the war in China he said:

"There are so many contradictory reports that it is difficult to form any opinion. If Li Hung Chang should reach Pekin in time to use his powerful influence to protect the Ambassadors and the foreigners now beleazuered, at least, from the last trustworthy account, matters will be much simplified. It seems to me there is room for hope for the safety of the foreign Ministers at least. The Chinese Government realizes what would be the consequence if these foreign representatives of the nations of the world were assasinated. Li Hung Chang, who has studied other nations and personally visited them, may be a savior of the situation. It is my earnest wish that he has reached Pekin in safety. The Powers are all working in harmony to re-establish order, and one evidence of it is the manner in which all of them have participated in the military movement to restore some semblance of government and protection to people and property. The Boxer movement is a grave peril. I was particularly pleased with the reports of fighting done by our soldlers at Tien-Tsin. A difficult position was given them and they maintained it with that spirit and courage which has always characterized the American soldier.

CHINESE GODS SPIRITED AWAY.

Two Wagon Loads Taken From a Chicago

Joss House and Buried for Safety. CRICAGO, July 19.-Two wagon loads of Chinese gods-a motley assortment including dragons and images by the basketful-were redragons and images by the basketful—were removed shortly before daybreak yesterday morning from the local Joss house. 310 Clark street, and under picked guard of heavily armed Mongolians were taken twenty-five miles into the country in a southwestern direction and buried for safe keeping in a deep pit on the hill-side near Mount Greenwood Cemetery in Morgan Park. In that pit, lined with silk, the divinities will have a secret hiding place should an uprising occur against Chicago's colony of Chinese. The Chinese say they felt that they had better be prepared for riots. Now nothing worse than the loss of a few lives can happen.

WANT TO GO TO CHINA TO FIGHT. Large Number of Applications for Service

Made to Gov. Tyler of Virginia. RICHMOND, Va., July 19.-Col. C. C. Werter Baker, formerly commander of the Third Virginia Volunteer Infantry, heads a list of a hundred prominent Virginians who have volunteered their services to Gov. Tyler of Virginia to go to the front and fight for American interests in China. Col. Baker offers to raise a regiment of well-known young Virginians who desire to fight China. He says he can easily do this on short notice. Hundreds of letters are pouring in on the Governor from all parts of the State asking that the writers' services be accepted for service in China.

The Governor has already enough applications from men who desire to raise companies in this State to fill up four regiments. The applications are all filed in case they should be needed. The Governor is much pleased with the patriotism manifested. Many of the applicants served with the Virginia troops during the Spanish-American War. volunteered their services to Gov. Tyler of

Gen. Chaffee Appointed a Major General. WASHINGTON, July 19 .- The President to-day appointed Brig.-Gen. Adna B. Chaffee, who is to command the American troops in China, to be Major-General of Volunteers. A telegram was sent to Nagaski by Adjutant-General Corbin, addressed to Gen. Chaffee, for delivery to him on his arrival there on the transport Grant, informing him of his appointment. PRESBYTERIANS HOPEFUL

BUT THEY CABLE THEIR MISSION-ARIES "FULL DISCRETION."

Work of Its Secretaries Approved by the Board of Foreign Missions-Disastrons Effect of Abandoning Mission Property-Danger That the Work of Years Will Be Undone A special meeting of the Board of Foreign

Missions of the Presbyterian Church was held yesterday afternoon in the Presbyterian Building in Fifth avenue, when the interests of the Church in China, especially at Pekin and Paoting-fu, were fully considered. The board de cided to leave the administration of all Chines troubles in the hands of the council. Out of the twenty-two members on the board there were present the Rev. Drs. John D. Wells, George Alexander, J. F. Patterson, W. R. Richards, John Fox, Messrs. Darwin R. James, W. E. Stiger, D. W. McWilliams, Scott Foster: Secretaries A. W. Halsey and Arthur Brown; and Treasurer

The Secretaries first made a full statement o the situation of the Presbyterian missions in China and what policy they had followed in the China and what policy they had followed in the recent troubles. The board unanimously approved of the measures that had been taken by the officers of the board, and expressed the opinion that everything practicable had been done to give relief to the missionaries and to obtain information regarding them.

Dr. Brown, Secretary of the board, said that while greatanxiety was expressed for the safety of the thirteen missionaries in Pekin and the five in Pao-ting-fu, the board still cherished the hope that they are living, and it was felt that we ought not to assume that they have been massacred until more reliable information has been received than from the conflicting despatches published from day to day.

To the large number of missionaries now assembled in Chefoo and Tsin-tan the board authorized a cablegram directing them to avoid

To the large number of missicnaries now assembled in Chefoo and Tsin-tan the board authorized a cablegram directing them to avoid all unnecessary risks, giving them full discretion as to precautions for their safety, and also giving them permission to leave their stations and seek safety in Shanghai or elsewhere, if they deem such a course pudent.

Dr. Brown said: "The board does not deem it wise to positively order the missionaries to leave China. They are experienced men thoroughly familiar with the Chinese people and country, several of them having spent twenty or thirty years in China. The board has all confidence in their judgment. For the missionaries to leave their stations is to doom the Chinese Christians to bitter persecution and leave them without guidance or help. It is to expose the mission property to destruction by the rabble, undoing the work of weary years. In such circumstances the typical missionary has the soldier's determination not to leave his post of duty unless it becomes absolutely necessary.

But the board wishes the missionaries to feel that it gives them authority to do that if necessary."

The board voted that no new missionaries under assignment to China, and no China mis signaries now in this country on furlough, b sent to the field until further action is taken by sent to the field until further action is taken by the board. It was also voted to make arrange-ments for a conference with the representa-tives of the foreign mission boards of other denominations, to be held in New York in September, with the hope by that time the situation may be clear enough to justify some definite action for future policy.

MORE MISSIONARIES SAFE.

Southern Presbyterian Church Receives Reas suring News From Shanghal.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 19.—The safety of the missionaries of the Southern Presbyterian Church in China is assured by a cablegram from Shanghai received here to-day by the Foreign Missions Board of the church. The cablegram says that the Rev. J. L. Stuart and wife are at Kudin, a small interior station day's journey north of Hangchow. The Rev George W. Painter and Miss E. B. French are at Hauchow, 150 miles southwest of Shanghai. The Rev. J. E. Bear and wife are at Chin Kians on the Yang-tse-kiang River, 200 miles northwest

yesterday.

The Southern Presbyterian Church has The Southern Presbyterian Church has seventy-one missionaries in China. Of this number the Rev. George Hudson and wife of Galveston, Tex: the Rev. Lacy L. Little of Little's Mills. N. C.; Mrs. Anna Sykes, Columbus, Miss; Miss Belle Smith, Columtiana, Ala.; the Rev. John W. Paxton and wife. Danville, Va; the Rev. John W. Davis and wife, Salisbury, N. C.; the Rev. Hugh White and wife, Bedford City, Va; the Rev. B. C. Patterson, Barter Brook, Va., and the Rev. S. L. Woodbridge and wife, Columbia, S. C., and now away from China on furloughs. This leaves fifty besides children who are reported to be safe in Shanghai or Japan.

Upon receipt of the cablegram from Shanghai, a meeting of the Foreign Missions Committee was called. The committee sent a message to Mr. Caldwell at Shanghai ordering all missionaries of the church remaining in the interior to

aries of the church remaining in the interior to go to Shanghai at once, and, if necessary, to proceed to Japan for safety.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19 .- The United States army transport Logan, which sailed from Nagasaki on July 17, will bring the first large batch of refugee mi-sionaries from the country between Pekin and Tien-Tsin. News was received here to-day that seventy-one refugees were at Nagasaki when the transport Logan touched there from Manila and were taken aboard. No names or other details were given Unless the Logan is detained at Yokohama or

Honolulu she ought to reach here on Aug. 7.

The American Baptist Missionary Union is expressing much anxiety for the safety of its nissionaries in the eastern, central and western districts of China. Yesterday the Rev. crn districts of China. Testerday the Rev. Charles L. Rhodes, the New York District Secretary, sent a cablegram to the Rev. J. R. Goddard, at Ning-ho, asking for definite news concerning the Baptist missionaries and if he considered it expedient to call all the Baptist missionaries from the inland districts to the coast towns. The Baptist Union has fortyseven representatives in the eastern, western and central districts of China.

Dr. Brown Cables for Information.

Dr. Arthur I. Brown, Secretary of the Pres byterian Board of Foreign Missions, yesterday Chefoo, informing him that great anxiety was felt in America regarding the safety of the missionaries and instructing him to cable oftener, and, if possible, to get word from Pao-

In The Summer

Of life a woman may find herself fading and failing. She doesn't understand it. She goes to doctors, who treat her for this or for that, but she gets no better. She grows frail and pale. She can just "drag about the house," but has no pleasure in life.

Many such women

have taken advant-

age of Dr. Pierce's ffer of free consultation by letter, and have been restored by Dr. Pierce's treatment to perfect health. There is no more wonderful medicine for women than Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Its action upon the womanly organs is at once apparent in the decrease of crease of strength. It cures female weakness and such diseases as take away the strength and beauty of

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter

pondence private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Before I commenced to use your medicine I was in a bad condition (for eight years) and four doctors treated me," writes Mrs. Bettie Askew, of Garysburg, Northampton Co., N. C.

"They, of course, gave me at the time some relief, but it did not last long. I was some days in my bed and some days I dragged about the house. I have used five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and five of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and four vials of the 'Pellets. Now I feel like a new woman, and I want the world to know it."

The action of the "Favorite Prescription" is assisted by the use of "Pleasant"

tion" is assisted by the use of "Pleasant Pellets" when the bowels are irregular. MINISTER WU THREATENED.

'The Society of Whitecaps" Gives Him 48 Hours to Get Out of Washington. WASHINGTON, July 19.- The first crank to open on Minister Wu Ting-fang this morning sent a letter to the Chinese Legation. It was typewritten and a model of neatness and pro-

priety in everything except sentiment. It "We give you just forty-right hours to get out of the di t ict with your damned Chinamen. We are 2,500 st ong, and you'd pett r

Minister Wu leaned back in his chair and laughed and he repeated the threatening words "The letter was signed 'The Society of Whitecaps.' Are you, perhaps, one of them?" he asked, facetiously, pointing to the reporter's white sailor hat.

"Ever since these troubles began," he continued, "I have received many letters, but they have all been letters of condolence and sympathy. This one was rather a startling contrast. I laid it before Secretary Hay, but he tells me that all prominent men receive letters like that from cranks, and so I am not concerned."

Speaking of the Chinamen in this country, so obnoxious to his unknown correspondent, Mr. Wu said: "They are for the most part an ignorant class of people and are not much in terested in the present difficulties between China and the rest of the world. They are, however, not at all in sympathy with the Boxers. Quite the contrary. The anti-foreign movement is confined to the north of China, to the one province of Chili. The Chinese in this country are all from the south, from the one province of Canton. The people of the two Provinces speak different dialects dialects s unlike as to be practically different languages The people in the two Provinces have wholly separate interests. No Chinese who have travelled are anti-foreign in their feelings."

Mr. Wu expressed himself as much please at the President's appointment of Mr. W. W Rockhill as a special Envoy to China to invest

"It is just what I have been advocating for some time," he said. "The information we get in this country is so unreliable that it canno be a safe basis for action. Correspondent report everything they hear without going to the trouble to investigate. Some one is needed over there who will not look with one eye alone; some one who is open-minded, highly intelligent and, most important of all, extremely tactful. Mr. Rockhill is all that and has the advantage of knowing the country and people well. I know him and believe him an excellent man for such a delicate mission especially recommend that a civilian of high standing be sent to China as Envoy for it seemed to me that military men, whose business is war. might not be inclined to take the conciliatory point of view that, under all the circumstance may be the wisest one.

The report that the Chinese Government had been quietly purchasing arms in late years and is now in possession of some 900,000 modern rifles was scouted by Mr. Wu as pure fiction.

"Why, our coffers are empty," he exclaimed "We have been paying off a war indemnity o \$200,000,000 to Japan in the last five years. True we borrowed the money to do it, but we have the interest on that to pay, and now there is \$20,000. 000 more to pay Japan for cession of land. It may be true that here and there officials have bought modern weapons in order to put down local disturbances, but the idea that there has been any organized and systematic preparation for war, similar to that which went on for sev eral years in the Transvaal, is sheer absurdity China is not seeking war and does not want it.

CARING FOR BELGIAN HARES. Points on the Successful Pursuit of a New

From the Chicago Journal. The first question is the proper size and construction of hutches or quarters for keeping hares. It is true nearly every breeder has some little difference in planning and arranging these accommodations, but they are practi cally all the same, the average size being about 3x5 feet, and where they are built in double or triple rows around the side of the building they are three feet deep and the length runs with the building. The nest box is most con venient when one end of the length of the hutch is solidly partitioned off, and a door the full

size of this compartment should open outward while a square hole at the back wall inside the hutch allows the entrance of the doe. She then prepares her nest in the front end of the nest box, where on opening the outside door the little ones are in plain view and easily reached when necessary.

The front is a screen made of chick netting and is plain to the nest of the policy of room the solid boards and made to fit closely to protect the young from draughts and cold. The solid boards and made to fit closely to protect the young from draughts and cold. The usual height of hutches is two feet. Many breeders prefer making the nest box only one foot of this health, allowing the top of the box to form a shelf or resting place for the doe.

Another idea which insures perfect ventilation in hot summer months is to allow a few inches of air space between the back made of chick netting, excepting, of course, the nest-box end. This is not necessary when the hutches are movable or made singly, as large opening arrival single protection of the foot such as a liberal sprinkle of sawdust of the straw, or both but this bedding must be kept clean, and in order to accomplish this some absorbent should be kept on the floor, such as a liberal sprinkle of sawdust or fresh straw, or both but this bedding must be changed frequently, for it becomes wet and sodden, and worse, if possible, than a bare floor when neglected. In rabbitries which are regularly cleaned there is no disagreeable odor, and little trouble from the diseases arising from neglect. Cleaniness and plenty of fresh air are of great importance in successfully mising heres. For feed and water small earthers are set of the successfully and regular feeds of oats and corn chop and some vegetables are best with an occasional feed of bread and milk or cornmeal mush cooked dry for the mothers. The young are usually weaned at four to six weeks of age, when they should be about the floor should be about the floor should be about the floor and some vegetables are best with an o

Remember This-When an advertiser has something of real value to dispose of, he first goes to Tan Sun's advertising columns with it.—Adv.



When you travel, Serge is economy-and when you don't.

Cool, always fashionable and you'll never "be known by your Suit"-often the case with conspicuous patterns,

Here some \$15, \$16 & \$18 ones have been so well liked that lines are broken, and that breaks prices to \$121.

Others-\$15 to \$35, and not one without many friends.

Smith, Gray & Co. NEW YORK STORE. BROOKLYN STORES, BROADWAY. CORNER 21ST ST. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

LATEST OFFICIAL NEWS FROM PEKIN

Text of the Message Sent by Baron Nissl to the Japanese Consul at Tien-Tsin.

WASHINGTON, July 19 .- The Japanese Legaion made public this afternoon the full contents of the message received and given out in part vesterday from Baron Nissi, the Japanese Minister at Pekin. In addition to giving more particulars as to the situation at Pekin, this nessage is of special importance, as it brings down to a later date the information as to the safety of the foreigners in Pekin. Baron Nissi's letter is dated June 29 and it is supposed that the messenger left the Chinese capital with it that night. It appears, however, that he dd not leave until July 1, and that on that day the members of the legations were alive. The cablegram to the Japanese Legation came from the Consul at Tien-Tsin through the Consul at Chefoo. The letter from Baron Nissi was received at Tien-Tsin on July 12 at 10 A. M. It is as follows:

"The situation at Pekin is extremely critical. The foreign legations are surrounded on all sides by Chinese soldiers and are bombarded day and night. The members, guards and residents are resisting to the utmost, but the overshelming numbers of the enemy make our position helpless. Our ammunition is being exhausted and our lives are in such danger that we may be massacred at any moment. We earnestly request the immediate despatch of reenforcements for the rescue from our present precarious situation. Transmit this message at once to the Imperial Government.

The Consul at Tien-Tsin adds that he communicated the contents of the despatch to his colleague at Chefoo and to the commander-inchief of the allied forces. The Consul at Chefoo also telegraphed to the Japanese Legation, under date of July 17, that the Tien-Tsin castle was captured by the allied forces on July 14 and that the safety of the foreign settlements was thus assured and that the Japanese troops had taken possession of the Suisz-Ying a Chinese naval establishment) on the 14th.

SPECIAL ENVOY TO CHINA. The President Has Decided to Appoint W. W. Rockhill to That Post.

WASHINGTON, July 19 .- The President anounced to the Cabinet to-day that he would appoint William Woodville Rockhill as a Special Commissioner of the United States to China. Mr. Rockhill and his wife vill leave Washington to-morrow for Pomfret, Conn., where Mrs. Rockhill will spend the summer, and on Mr. Rockhill's return to Washington next week his appointment will be made. The nurpose of the appointment is to have a diplomatic representative of the United States the Powers of China's future. The title to be pestowed on Mr. Rockhill has not been decided, but he will be vested practically with all the functions of a special diplomatic agent. Should Minister Conger be dead or incapacitated for service when Pekin is taken Mr. Rookh Il. acording to the present purpose, will be appointed Minister to China, or Special Ambassador to represent this Government in the exchanges between the Powers. Until Pekin falls he will act in an advisory capacity in China to the President and the Secretary of State, informing them of what is going on of an international character and suggest what should be done in diplomatic contingencies. He will go first to Shanghai, and will proceed thence probably to Chefoo and Tien-Tsin.

Mr. Rockhill's selection for this important mission was due largely to his familiarity with China and the Chinese and his experience in diplomacy. It is not a partisan appointment. Mr. Rockhill having been honored by Republican and Democratic administrations. He was born in Maryland, was educated in the Polytechnic School in Paris and served as an officer of the French Army. He entered the United States diplomatic service while very young. and served in China and Corea. Afterward he made explorations in China and Thibet. part of the time disguised as a native merchant. He returned to the Wilted States in 1893 to give the result of his discoveries to \$10 Smithsonian Institution, and while employed there Secretary Gresham appointed him chief clerk of the State Department. From this place he was promoted to be Third Assistant place he was promoted to be Third Assistant Secretary of State, and on the retirement of Mr. Uhl of Michigan, appointed Ambassador to Germany, he was made Assistant Secretary of State. He held this office to the end of the Cleveland Administration, and Mr. McKinley appointed him Minister to Greece, Roumania and Servia. Last year he resigned this office to become Director of the Bureau of American Republics, the place he now holds.

Mr. Rockhill speaks and writes the Manchu language, the official language of China, and several Chinese dialects. In Mr. Cleveland's last administration he served on a great many occasions as interpreter between Secretary Gresham and Yang Yu, the then Chinese Minister here.

OREGON ARRIVES AT KURE. Temporary Repairs to Be Made and the Ship

WASHINGTON, July 19.-The following was reelved at the Navy Department this morning: "KURE, July 18, 11:17 P. M .- Oregon and Nachville arrived at Kure at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Expect to dock on the 19th. Shall I make permanent or temporary repairs? I would suggest nument of temporary repairs: I would suggest putting on steel patches, which can be done in a very short time, and the ship go back to her duty at Taku. To make permanent repairs it will require at least sixty days, probably more, Not a single man injured in any way.

Secretary Long replied to Commander Wilde as follows:

as follows:
"Universal rejoicing over safety of Oregon.
She is the Constitution of this generation. If
safety of Oregon permit, patch and go to Taku.
Commend your preference for service there."

CAN SLEEP NOW Since L aving off Coffee.

"Up to five years ago, I had used coffee all my life, but was finally forced to give it up on account of the way it acted on me. Right after drinking it. I would be taken with a dizzy headache and sour stomach and have to make a cup ache and sour stomach and have to make a cup of strong tea before I could go about my work. "Iwo ye.rs ago, I started on Postum Food Coffee and since finding how to make it properly, I would not exchange it for the best coffee I ever saw. My old troubles have disappeared entirely, I have gained considerable flesh and what is still better, sleep perfectly at night, which was not the case while using coffee. "When I first used Postum, my husband complained of its being tasteless so I tried to use more of it, but as that did not help matters. I tried more boiling, which proved to be the right thing and now it is deficious." Mrs. W. A. Eckels, Sisson, Calif.—Adv.